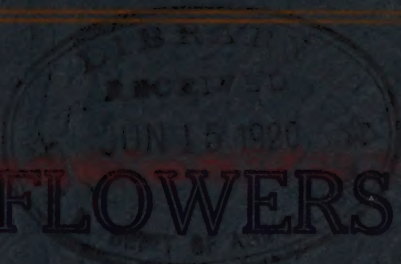


63.9  
AUSTRALIA  
1918-1919



# WINTER FLOWERS BULBS

- SPRING -  
FLOWERING  
SWEET PEAS

— for —  
1918



F. H. BRUNNING Pty. Ltd.  
64 ELIZABETH STREET, MELBOURNE







## HOW TO GROW WINTER FLOWERS SUCCESSFULLY



By carefully perusing and thoroughly carrying out these instructions, Horticulturists will save themselves many failures, and, given anything like reasonable weather conditions, will reap the benefit of their labours in a bountiful and beautiful crop of glorious bloom throughout the winter, that period of the year when flowers are at a premium. The varieties most suitable for Winter bloom are:—



**ALL FLOWER  
SEEDS  
POST FREE.**

**SEMI-DWARF ANTIRRHINUMS.  
PRIMULA MALACOIDES.  
CINERARIA GRANDIFLORA.  
NEMESIA STRUMOSA SUTTONII.  
ICELAND POPPIES.  
LEPTOSYNE MARITIMA.  
EARLY LARGE FLOWERING  
BEAUTY OF NICE STOCKS.  
PANSIES.  
WINTER FLOWERING SWEET  
PEAS.**

All the above are well worth growing whether for cut bloom or for making a good display in the garden during the Winter months.

Speaking in general terms, December and January are the months for sowing the seed of all these varieties. The seedlings should be planted out not later than the middle of March.

The best method of raising the seed is to construct a frame, the body of which may be from 9 to 12 in. high, and length and breadth according to requirements, with a frame of hard-wood to fit on top; to this canvas or calico can be tacked, the latter being better as it admits more light and is therefore not so apt to draw the seedlings. The top must be fastened down so that it cannot blow off in windy weather.

Sow the seeds in rows about 4 inches apart, and cover with a light mulching of manure. The top of the frame should always be removed in the evening and during dull weather, otherwise the seedlings are liable to get drawn.

Care must be taken when watering to see that the water does not gather on the surface soil, as if allowed to do so is liable to cake the soil, and the young seedlings have difficulty in pushing through.

Before planting seeds, the soil must receive a thorough dressing of Clift's Manurial Insecticide, or Clift's Fluid, which will cleanse it of all soil insects, grubs, worms, and other pests that are apt to injure the young seeds and prevent them from germinating. When watering the young seedlings, give a light sprinkling over them, allowing the water to penetrate the soil before adding more. As soon as it has soaked well in, renew sprinkling until satisfied that the water has thoroughly soaked through.

Sometimes during a succession of hot days, when it is not expedient to remove the covering, the seedlings get drawn, in which case, support them by sprinkling some fresh, dry horse manure between the plants.

The ground into which the young seedlings are to be transplanted should be well trenched, and some good, well rotted cow manure thoroughly worked into the soil. The ground should also be given a good soaking before the seed is planted, and if the soil has been thoroughly prepared in the first place no liquid manure will be required until the plants come into bud.

Meanwhile, however, it is essential that the ground be well worked and the weeds kept down. These remarks apply to all plants mentioned above.

Most of the plants mentioned above can be grown at other periods of the year, but the best results are obtained by utilizing them for bloom throughout the Winter, Spring and early Summer, and **it must be remembered that these notes are written wholly and solely from this point of view.** The instructions are given in a general sense, and detailed information regarding each variety will be found on the pages whereon they are listed.

Any further information required will be gladly given, and Clients are asked to write and ask questions whenever in doubt. The numbers shown in this List are those that will be used in our 1918-19 Seed and Horticultural Manual, and Clients are please asked to specially mention same.

F. H. BRUNNING PTY. LTD.





# ANTIRRHINUM NANUM GRANDIFLORUM

## (SEMI-DWARF SNAPDRAGONS)

|    |                                                                                                                                  |          |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 24 | <b>AMBER QUEEN</b> —Yellow overlaid chamois pink ..                                                                              | 6d. pkt. |
| 25 | <b>BRONZE KING</b> —Sulphur yellow lip, heavily marked<br>deep bronzy brown, upper petals stained cherry<br>red, white throat .. | 6d. pkt. |
| 26 | <b>CRIMSON KING</b> —Intense crimson color ..                                                                                    | 6d. pkt. |
| 27 | <b>COTTAGE MAID</b> —Pale coral pink with white<br>throat ..                                                                     | 6d. pkt. |
| 28 | <b>CARMINE QUEEN</b> —Rich rosy carmine ..                                                                                       | 6d. pkt. |
| 29 | <b>CAPTIVATION</b> —Rich chamois shaded pink ..                                                                                  | 9d. pkt. |
| 30 | <b>ELECTRA</b> —Beautiful salmon, maize and orange ..                                                                            | 9d. pkt. |
| 31 | <b>FLAME</b> —Brilliant orange scarlet ..                                                                                        | 6d. pkt. |
| 32 | <b>GOLDEN BEAUTY</b> —Fine rich golden yellow ..                                                                                 | 9d. pkt. |
| 33 | <b>MAGPIE</b> —White, suffused crimson lake, with large<br>crimson lake blotch ..                                                | 9d. pkt. |

### TESTIMONIAL.

#### "Brunner's Seeds Successful."

In the past I have done very well with your Antirrhinum seed, taking six first prizes and one second out of seven showings, which is not a bad average. I am not requiring any Aquilegia at present, having got some of your long-spurred strain a couple of years ago, and have had a great show ever since. I divided them this year and saved a few seeds which I have planted out. I must say they have been very much admired, most people never having seen anything like them before.

If they turn out as good this season I might send down a few to get your opinion on them. I had somewhere about twelve different colors last year.

Thanking you for sending me the leaflet about them.



## SOME NOTES ON ANTIRRHINUMS

To successfully grow Antirrhinums the seed should be sown in boxes, and placed in calico or hessian covered frames to protect them from the hot sun. Sowing in December or January gives the best results.

When the seed is sown December to February, remove the coverings from the boxes at night and on cool days, and gradually harden the young plants as they advance, plant-

ing out into a permanent position as soon as large enough to handle.

Antirrhinums are best grown for late Autumn, Winter and Spring blooms. The plants from seed sown in December or January commence flowering about the middle of April, and with a little attention will bloom most prolifically right through until Christmas.

|    |                                                                        |          |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 34 | <b>MAUVE BEAUTY</b> —A lovely mauve shade ..                           | 9d. pkt. |
| 35 | <b>NELROSE</b> —Rich coral pink ..                                     | 6d. pkt. |
| 36 | <b>QUEEN VICTORIA</b> —A brilliant white color ..                      | 6d. pkt. |
| 37 | <b>SPITFIRE</b> —A bright orange self ..                               | 9d. pkt. |
| 38 | <b>THE FAWN</b> —Terra cotta pink and pale yellow ..                   | 9d. pkt. |
| 39 | <b>WILD ROSE</b> —Light pink, white throat and yellow<br>centre ..     | 9d. pkt. |
| 40 | <b>FINEST MIXED</b> —A very choice strain ..                           | 6d. pkt. |
| 41 | <b>PINK and TERRA COTTA SHADES ONLY</b> , mixed,<br>selected strain .. | 6d. pkt. |

# WINTER BEDDING PLANTS

These attractive and uncommon bedding plants will bloom profusely through the Winter and Spring months.



## CULTURAL DIRECTIONS FOR WINTER BEDDING PLANTS.

Sow the seed in boxes or seed pans in a cold frame or in a sheltered position in December or early January. As soon as the young plants are large enough to handle, prick off into boxes and when sufficiently strong, plant out into permanent beds. The remarks on pages 1 and 2 should be carefully read before sowing the seed. All these plants delight in a light rich compost and a liberal supply of water. With a little care and protection, excellent results are obtainable from these splendid, showy and useful bedding plants as they remain in bloom for a long period, and provide abundance of blooms for the table when cut flowers are scarce.

1008. *Cineraria Hybrida Grandiflora* (Bunning's Special Strain) — A magnificent strain. Equally beautiful for bedding or for a winter show in the greenhouse. 2/6 pkt.

380. *Nemesia Strumosa Suttoni Grandiflora*, Mixed—This strain comprises a magnificent range of colors, ranging from white and cream through to deep orange and red. 6d. pkt.

381. *Nemesia Compacta* "Triumph," Mixed—A very dwarf strain, containing all colors and producing magnificent flowers. 1/- pkt.

382. *Nemesia*, "Blue Gem"—The flowers are of a beautiful shade of Forget-me-not blue. 9d. pkt.

1022. *Primula Malacoides*—Flowers of delicate pale lavender, excellent for cut purposes, and particularly useful for table decoration. The blooms last a fortnight in water. 1/6 pkt.

1023. *Primula Malacoides Alba*—Similar to *Malacoides*, except that the flowers are of pure white. 1/6 pkt.

## BRUNNING'S NEW (1918) WINTER FLOWERING STOCKS

The descriptions given are those of the raiser and introducer.

1029. *Warfire*—Splendid variety for cut flowers. Bears tall branches well furnished with large blooms of intense blood red. A sterling and distinct introduction. 1/- pkt.

1030. *Ortona*—Quite a new colour in Nice Stocks. Blooms very prolifically and flowers again after being cut. Very large, extremely pretty flowers of a violet-slate color. 1/- pkt.

NOTE.—Seed of the two above varieties will not be available till early in January, and Clients are advised to reserve their requirements early.



# ICELAND POPPIES

## SOME USEFUL CULTURAL HINTS.

Iceland Poppies are amongst the finest of our winter-flowering plants, and the best results are obtained by treating them as such. Sow the seed in boxes or a canvas frame from December till the beginning of February, paying careful attention to the instructions on pages 1 and 2, and transplanting the young seedlings where they are to remain as soon as large enough to handle.

From seedlings planted out early in March, blooms may be had from the end of May till the beginning of December. Although Perennials, Iceland Poppies are best treated as Annuals and seed sown every year.

- 460. **White.** 6d. pkt.
- 461. **Orange.** 6d. pkt.
- 462. **Yellow.** 6d. pkt.
- 463. **Set of Three Above Colors.** 1/3.
- 464. **Mixed.** Containing white, yellow and orange. 6d. pkt.
- 465. **Excelsior Strain, Mixed,** including Lemon, Shell Pink, Orange, Yellow, White, Blush White, and many other exquisite shades. 9d. pkt.
- 466. **Semi-Double, Mixed.** A very choice strain of mixed colors. 6d. pkt.
- 467. **White Swan.** A charming double variety of white-flowered Iceland Poppy. 9d. pkt.



High Plain, Holbrook, N.S.W.,  
8th March, 1917.

Dear Sirs,—

I purchased some pansy seed from you when in town last year, and they germinated better, produced more flowers of superior quality than any pansies I had previously grown. I had two entries of them at our local show, and won two first prizes with them. This is considered an honor, because this is an excellent flower district.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) MISS M. HULME.

The numbers in this Booklet are those that will be listed in Brunning's 1918-19 Seed and Horticultural Manual, and Clients are Specially requested to mention this Booklet when ordering.

## THE AUSTRALIAN GARDENER

(18th Edition.)

The new edition of the well-known "Australian Gardener" has been entirely revised and brought right up-to-date. This new production, whilst retaining the best of the previous issues, has been completely revised, and many new features added, justly entitling it to be ranked as an indispensable reference handbook for all amateur gardeners.

Price, 2/6 per copy; 2/8 post free.

## LEPTOSYNE MARITIMA

(Giant Yellow Marguerite)

Splendid for cut bloom in the Winter, when flowers are scarce. For general instructions see pages 1 and 2. Sow the seed in December and January and transplant the young Seedlings to a permanent position as soon as conveniently large enough to handle.  
311. 6d. pkt.

# EARLY LARGE FLOWERING OF NICE STOCKS

## CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

This splendid class of Winter-blooming Stocks is now available in nearly all colors. The seed should be sown in boxes or covered frames as per instructions on pages 1 and 2 in December and January, and the young seedlings planted out as soon as large enough to handle in March. The plants will commence to bloom in the early Winter, and will continue to flower right through to the early Summer. Stocks not only make a splendid display in the garden, but are extremely useful for cut blooms, on account of their gracefulness and exquisite perfume. Stocks require a fair quantity of lime and this should be well dug into the ground about a month before the seedlings are planted out.



- 506. **Abundance** — Carmine-rose. 6d. pkt.
- 507. **Almond Blossom**—White, shaded carmine. 6d. pkt.
- 508. **Beauty of Nice.** Delicate flesh-pink. 6d. pkt.
- 509. **Crimson King**—Brilliant crimson. 6d. pkt.
- 510. **Dark Violet** — Intense dark violet. 6d. pkt.
- 511. **Light Violet**—Light clear heliotrope. 6d. pkt.
- 512. **Mont Blanc**—The best white variety. 6d. pkt.
- 513. **Monte Carlo** — Delicate canary yellow. 6d. pkt.
- 514. **Queen Alexandra** — Superb rosy-lilac. 6d. pkt.
- 515. **Rose of Nice**—Beautiful clear rose. 6d. pkt.
- 516. **Collection of Ten Above, Separate Colors.** 3/6.
- 517. **Choice Mixed**—Containing all the above and other shades. 6d. pkt.
- 519. **Firelight**—A novelty of 1917. Dark brick-red shade. 1/- pkt.
- 520. **Sunset**—Delicate orange-pink or chamois shade. Introduced for the first time in 1917. 1/- pkt.

## TESTIMONIAL.

“A Client from St. Arnaud writes.”

I received the seeds, which I must congratulate you on as I have never seen a better collection before. I am very pleased with them, and will not forget to tell my friends about your fine varieties. I have been gardening a good many years, and have tried a lot of seeds, but I feel sure that this collection will give good results.

SEE PAGE 4 FOR 1918 NOVELTY WINTER STOCKS.



::

::

## PANSY

::

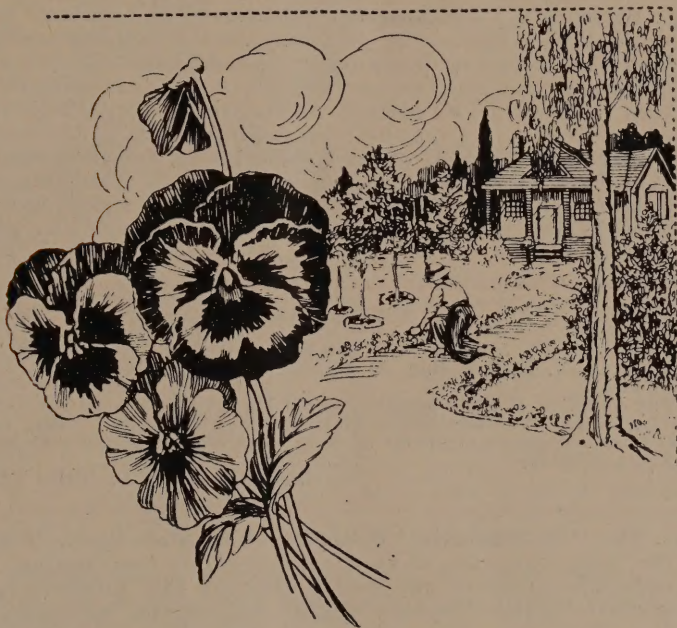
::

## CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

Sow the seed in December, January or early February, following out carefully the instructions on pages 1 and 2. The young plants should be gradually hardened as they advance and planted out into a permanent position as soon as large enough to conveniently handle. They will commence flowering about the middle or end of April, and with a little care will bloom consistently right through till the end of the year.

**393. Bath's Empress, Extra Special Strain, Mixed**—This strain comprises the magnificent varieties specially selected for the Royal Gardens at Frogmore. The most striking and richest in colour of all the Pansies, and more floriferous than most of the other leading strains. 2/6 and 5/- pkt.

**394. English and Scotch, Mixed**—A very choice strain, containing many fine varieties. 1/- pkt.



## TESTIMONIAL.

31st August, 1917.

Dear Sirs,

I wish you could see our show of Pansies and Sweet Peas, also the new varieties of Stocks. The whole garden is a blaze of color.—  
Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

C. H. HENTY.

**395. Madame Perret**—A well-known French strain. The flowers vary in colour from light pink through to the deepest red, and are very large. 9d. pkt.

### PANSIES—(Continued)

396. **Masterpiece**—The highest perfection yet attained in the Giant Five-Spotted Pansies. The flowers are very large, of great substance, perfectly round, and borne on long strong stems. This strain contains the richest combination of colours of any of the five-spotted Pansies. 1/- pkt.

#### TESTIMONIAL.

109 Park Street, Ballarat, 18/9/1916.

The Pansy Seeds I got from you are turning out something wonderful; very large, and rich colorings, mostly dark red. Everybody admires them.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) (Mrs.) JANET RITCHIE.

399. **Covent Garden Prize Strain, Mixed**—This mixture comprises the beautiful show and fancy varieties grown for Covent Garden Market, London. 1/6 pkt.

400. **Brunning's "Incomparable" Mixture**—No mixture in the world is so consistent in producing such a large percentage of high-class blooms as Brunning's "Incomparable." The numerous prizes won and the hundreds of testimonials received from time to time from all parts of Australasia prove the high quality of the strain. No expense is spared in keeping up the standard, and the finest strains of seed are procured from the most notable Pansy specialists throughout the world. The latest novelties of KNOWN AND TESTED MERIT are added each year, thus making the mixture the most up-to-date on the market. 2/6 and 5/- pkt.

#### TESTIMONIAL.

Messrs. F. H. Brunning, 64 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.  
Gre Gre Village, via St. Arnaud.

Dear Sirs,

The collection of Incomparable Pansies I got from you last year were lovely. They were admired by every one who saw them. They took first prize everywhere they were shown. You can put this in your book.  
—Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) (Mrs.) C. ROBBINS.

401. **The "Incomparable" Collection of Pansies**—Specially put up for those who wish to grow several of the best strains. The collection comprises one packet each of the following superb strains:—Bath's Empress, English and Scotch, Madame Perret, Non Plus Ultra, Masterpiece, and Brunning's "Incomparable" Mixture. 3/6 per collection. (No half collections supplied.)

415. **Lord Beaconsfield**—Large purple-violet flower, the top petals shading to white. A particularly fine variety for bedding and bordering. 6d. pkt.

**USE CARMONA FERTILIZER FOR PANSIES AND  
SECURE THE BEST RESULTS.**

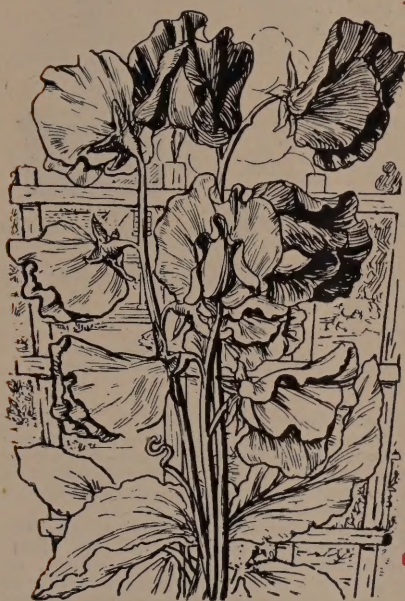
412. **The Collection of Seven Giant Named Trimardeau Pansies.** containing one packet of each of the seven named varieties. 2/6 per collection. (No half collections supplied.)



# WINTER-FLOWERING SWEET PEAS

(Bunning's Special Varieties)

- 56  
31  
72  
57  
38  
677. **Aquitania**—Cream ground, overlaid with a beautiful shade of pink, forming a most unique combination of colour. 9d. pkt.
678. **Biplane**—Light grey ground, pencilled chocolate. Fine bold variety carrying 3 and 4 flowers. 9d. pkt.
679. **Cambria**—Pink self of splendid form; bears a large number of 4 flowers; strong grower and profuse bloomer. 1/- pkt.
680. **Carmona**—Pure white ground, exquisitely edged with beautiful deep shell pink. 9d. pkt.
681. **Cetigne**—Red standard shaded blue, fine large blooms of unique colour. This variety has an exceptionally long-flowering season. 9d. pkt.



- 2  
16  
682. **General Joffre**—A large massive bloom of deep rich maroon colour; very effective. 9d. pkt.
683. **Icicle**—This is a beautiful white variety, with a large percentage of 4 flowers to each stalk. 9d. pkt.

"ICICLE" was awarded the "Silver Medal" for the best White Sweet Pea at the recent trials of the Carnation and Sweet Pea Society of S.A.

- 58  
50  
684. **Katoomba** — Beautiful shade of lavender, large well formed flowers on long stiff stems. This variety occasionally throws a few claret-coloured flowers. 1/- pkt.
685. **Moana**—Flower of a delicate shade of soft shell pink. A vigorous grower, with 3 or 4 flowers well placed on each stem. 9d. pkt.

- 67  
(36/51)  
67  
48  
17  
21  
686. **Niagara**—Large flowering and most attractive variety. Colour white, the flowers being beautifully edged with a deep shade of carmine rose. 9d. pkt.
687. **Orama**—White ground, faint flush of pink in standard. Very dainty. 1/- pkt. (Seed very scarce.)
688. **Patrobas**—A glorious bloomer, of fine form and substance; colour deep rose pink. 9d. pkt.
689. **Primrose**—A vigorous grower and a bold flower, bearing 3 or 4 blooms to a stem. The name describes the colour, which is deep cream. True Spencer type, with nicely-waved flowers. 9d. pkt.
690. **Saros**—White ground, heavily striped with rich dark blue, nice open flower and very free flowering. 1/- pkt.
691. **Somerleyton**—Crimson large flower, beautifully waved and non-burning. 1/- pkt.

*Those crossed  
cut out for 1920*

WINTER-FLOWERING SWEET PEAS—(Continued).

- 25 692. ~~Thana~~—Purple Maroon; maroon standard shaded purple with purple incurving wings, stands out stiff on the hottest day. Must not be confused with Yarrawa purple. 9d. pkt.  
37 693. ~~Valetta~~—Large flowering variety of a most pleasing shade of light mauve. An ideal colour for floral display. 9d. pkt.

BRUNNING'S WINTER-FLOWERING SWEET PEA TROPHY.

A handsome Cup, illustration of which is shown hereby, has been presented by Brunning's to the Carnation, Dahlia and Sweet Pea Society of Victoria for competition by members.

All enthusiastic Horticulturists should join the Society and compete for this trophy. The subscription is 5/- per annum. Fuller particulars can be obtained from Mr. J. A. Morrison, Secretary, Moodie-street, Caulfield.



- 18 694. ~~Ventura~~—Carmine; large well-formed flower, carried on long stout stem. 1/- pkt.  
20 695. ~~Violetta~~—Mauve and blue; standard soft shade of mauve; wings blue, very effective. 1/- pkt.

"Glen-Bervie" Lodge, Grange Road, Toorak.

Messrs. F. H. Brunning.

Dear Sirs,

I may say your collection of Winter-Flowering Sweet Peas are doing very well with me. They are very robust in habit, the flowers and stems are much larger and stronger than the older types of Winter Flowering Peas. I predict a great future for them, especially when it is more generally known their cultivation is similar to the Spring varieties, with the exception of time of sowing.

I consider it almost waste of time to grow spring varieties, considering the short time they are in flower when the Winter ones will bloom from six to eight months, and that when flowers are more valued, all through the Winter months. I trust you will procure more varieties of them, as I have found one or two not so free as could be wished—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) J. T. SMITH,

Gardener to E. L. Yencken, Esq.

- 44 696. ~~Warflame~~—Most pleasing shade of orange salmon, very free flowering variety. Large percentage of four flowers on a stem. 1/- pkt.  
19 697. ~~Wyandra~~—Lavender and pink, charming combination of colour; lavender standard overlaid with pink, pale lavender wings. 1/- pkt.

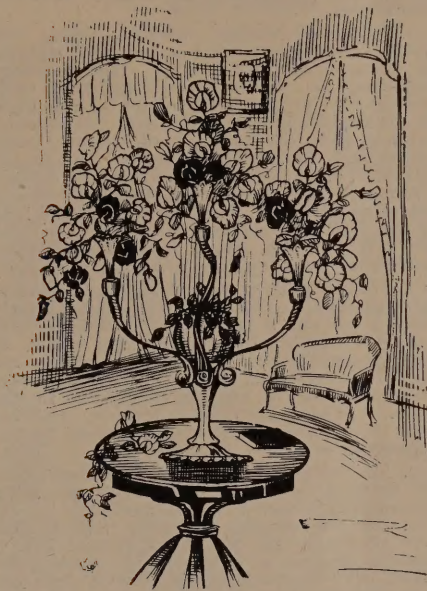
NOTE: PLEASE ORDER SEEDS BY NUMBER, MENTIONING THIS "WINTER FLOWER" BOOK.

698. ~~Yarrawa Maroon~~—A really successful maroon form of Yarrawa Pink, a variety which has been greatly admired wherever shown, and a shade very much sought after. 9d. pkt.



# WINTER-FLOWERING SWEET PEAS—(Continued).

699. **Yarrowa Pink**—Colour rose, changing to light pink standard as the bloom develops, with blush wings. Beautiful variety, and one that should be included in every collection. 9d. pkt.  
 700. **Yarrowa Purple**—A fine purple form of Yarrowa; very effective. 9d. pkt.  
 701. **Yarrowa Red**—A complete counterpart of Yarrowa Pink, except for the colour, which is a very striking red, and most conspicuous. 9d. pkt.



The Cottage, Croxley,  
 Kingsthorpe, Darling Downs, Qld.  
 Dear Sirs,

Am sending you a line to tell you the Sweet Peas from the seed I had from you (Winter-Flowering) are superb, and have been in bloom for some time, also the shades are very good.

Yours faithfully,  
 (Sgd.) MRS. EDWIN ROBERTS.

## HOW TO GROW WINTER-FLOWERING SWEET PEAS.

The instructions on page 32 regarding Spring-Flowering Sweet Peas apply equally to Winter Flowering Sweet Peas as far as the preparation of the soil, seed raising, and general attention are concerned.

The time of sowing the seed varies, however, and to obtain the best results, this splendid class of Sweet Pea should be planted about the end of December or early in January, and certainly not later than the beginning of February.

As soon as the side or lateral shoot is fairly established, the first or main stem should be cut off, as this is valueless, and only hampers the development of the plant.

If not checked, the plants will bloom in about eight or nine weeks, but this will only exhaust them, and they will soon cease flowering. As they appear, therefore, all buds should be cut off and Winter-Flowering Sweet Peas should not on any account be allowed to bloom until the plants are fairly well grown. By paying careful attention to the above instructions, the plants should be well established and in good condition for blooming about the middle of May, and when once properly started will continue to flower right through to the middle or end of November. See also remarks on page 12.

- 26 702. **Yvonne**—Very similar to Yarrowa Red, but lighter in colour, being more of a cherry shade. 9d. pkt.  
 703. **Winter-Flowering Sweet Peas, Spencer Varieties, Mixed**—A beautiful mixture containing all named varieties listed, as well as many other fine sorts, most of the plants bearing four blooms to a stalk. 9d. pkt.  
 704. **Spencer Varieties, Mixed.** 1/6 pkt.

We regret owing to shortage of seed that it is necessary to omit Oceanic and Versailles from this List of Winter-Flowering Sweet Peas.

705. **Collection of 12 Named Varieties of Winter-flowering Sweet Peas (Bunning's Selection).** 8/-.  
 706. **Collection of 24 Named Varieties Winter-flowering Sweet Peas.** 16/-.

40 Oceanic

23 Versailles

63 Ormonde

64 Hispania



## WINTER-FLOWERING SWEET PEAS—Continued

### A FEW POINTS TO REMEMBER IN GROWING WINTER-FLOWERING SWEET PEAS.



1. Sweet Peas are deep rooting plants, and the ground must therefore be well trenched. Manure should not be placed within 18 inches or 2 feet of the surface, so as to make the plants root down and thoroughly establish themselves.

2. Winter-Flowering Sweet Peas will bloom from May to November, but it must be remembered that after four months' flowering, the plants are getting past their best, and to ensure a succession of the highest quality blooms through September, October and November, a successional sowing should be made about the middle of March. This flowering can hardly be termed "Winter," but the plants bloom from the end of August, and continue to flower as long as the Spring-Flowering varieties, even with this later sowing, giving from three to four months of good quality blooms.

3. Watering is a most important point to be attended to. Although during the Winter there is usually a large amount of rain, still most of this is absorbed by the foliage of the Winter-Flowering Varieties, which are then fully grown, and consequently very little moisture is able to penetrate to the roots. Water therefore regularly, and see that this important item to success is not neglected.

4. To prolong the flowering period, keep the blossoms well picked, and do not allow any of the flowers to go to seed.

5. Do not attempt to grow Sweet Peas year after year on the same ground but, if possible choose a new position each year. Plant, say, Winter-Flowering Sweet Peas one year, Winter-Flowering Stocks the next, Iceland Poppies the next, and then perhaps the fourth year come back again to Sweet Peas.

Kooyong Road, Teorak,  
November 25th, 1917.

Messrs. F. H. Brunning Pty. Ltd., 64 Elizabeth St., Melbourne.  
Dear Sirs,

Re Winter-Flowering Sweet Peas, I think as regards usefulness for cut flowers **YOUR WINTER SWEET PEAS ARE FAR BEFORE THE SPRING ONES.**

First they come into bloom when flowers are very scarce, and again you can gather flowers from March right on to October. I have had fine tables of Sweet Peas in May, June and July.

I have never tested to see what maximum blooming period could be obtained, as I usually let them go to seed about the end of August, but I think if you kept the seed off, you could pick very fair flowers in November.

I am quite convinced that if they were grown and treated as the Springs are for show that you can get as good a length of stem and size of bloom as we see in the Springs, particularly in Yarrowa, Icicle, Valletta, General Joffre, Carmona, Primrose, Cetine, and Warflame.

I do not think I can add any more information re cultivation than in my last—Sow in January, and treat just as other Sweet Peas.

I am pleased you had such good success in the S.A. Trials. I am not surprised that Icicle was chosen; it is real good. You will understand that I did not treat your Peas in any special manner simply because I had not the time; but all the same I got great results. All who saw them were much taken with them.

I am, Yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. EGAN,

Head Gardener to L. K. S. Mackinnon, Esq.,



## BULBS, TUBERS & CORMS.

As a general guide, it may be assumed that the various Bulbs, Tubers and Corms listed in this book can be safely planted during the periods that they are listed as being obtainable. For further information, clients are asked to write or make personal enquiry and Brunning's are glad at all times to be of assistance in solving any doubtful points that may arise in this respect.

**POSTAGE, CARRIAGE OR RAILWAY FREIGHT IS EXTRA ON ALL BULBS, TUBERS AND CORMS.**



### AGAPANTHUS

(Great African Lily).

**Umbellatus, Albiflorus**—White, 1/- each.

— **Blue**—1/- each.

— **Flore Pleno**—Double blue flowers. 1/- each.

— **Globosus**—Lavender blue. 1/6 each.

— **Intermedius**—Bright sky blue. 1/6 ea.

— **Maximus**—Immense heads of blue flowers. 1/- each.

— **Minor Mooreanus (New)**—Deep blue. 1/6 each.

Obtainable from April to September.

### ALLIUM

**Deep Yellow. Pure White. Deep Rose.**

3d. each; 2/- per doz.

Obtainable from February to April.

### ALSTROEMERIA

**Aurea**—Golden yellow. 1/- each.

**Peregrina**—Flowers large, outer petals pale purple, the inner petals white suffused with yellow and spotted with purple. 9/- per dozen.

**Peregrina Alba**—White, prettily tinged with green. 1/9 each.

**Pulchella**—Spotted with various colours. 1/- each.

Obtainable from March to June.

### AMARYLLIS

**Belladonna (Belladonna Lily)**—Pink, sweet-scented. 6d. each.

— **G. H. Francis (New)**—Very dark rose. 3/- each.

— **Baptisti**—Yellow flowers, very fine. 2/6 each.

— **Baptisti Rosea**—A deep rose-pink variety, very robust and free flowering. 2/6 each.

— **Spectabilis Bicolour**—White, striped with carmine. 1/- each.

**Formosissima (Spreckelia Formosissima, or Jacobæa Lily)**—Deep crimson. 1/- each.

**Purpurea (Vallota Purpurea)**—Blood red, very free-blooming, and easy of cultivation. 1/6 each.

Obtainable from November to February.

## ANEMONES

(Windflower).

### DOUBLE VARIETIES.

**Chrysanthemum-flowered, Mixed**—Petals like those of the Chrysanthemum-flowered Aster. 2/- per dozen.

**Fulgens, fl. pl.**—Fine double form of the fiery Anemone. 2/6 per doz.

**Hortensis, fl. pl.**—Double scarlet. 2/6 per dozen.

**King of the Scarlets**—Most beautiful double scarlet Anemone. 2/6 per dozen.

**Double Named Varieties**—2/- per dozen.

**Double Mixed**—1/6 per dozen; 7/6 per 100.

### SINGLE VARIETIES.

**Fulgens (Scarlet Windflower)** — Brilliant crimson, with black centre. 2/6 per dozen.

**Hortensis Stellata (Star Anemone)**—Single Mixed. 2/6 per dozen.

**Stellata, Jewel, Ruby Violet**—2/- per dozen.

**His Excellency**—Beautiful large-flowering Poppy Anemone, of deep brilliant scarlet. 2/6 per dozen.

**Single Blue**—1/6 per dozen.

**Single Scarlet**—1/6 per dozen.

**Single White (The Bride)**—1/6 per dozen.

**Single Mixed**—1/6 per dozen.



### ST. BRIGID ANEMONES.

**St. Brigid (Crown), Mixed**—Large, handsome, double and semi-double flowers. 2/- per dozen.

**Alderborough St. Brigid (The true Irish Strain)**—Specially recommended for cut blooms. 2/6 per dozen.

**BRUNNING'S COLLECTION OF BULBS FROM 5/- to £5/5/-.**

### MISCELLANEOUS ANEMONES.

ALL THESE VARIETIES MUST HAVE SHADE.

**Apennina**—Dark blue. 6d. each.

— **Alba**—Pure white. 9d. each.

— **Purpurea**—Mauve. 9d. each.

— **fl. pl.**—Double light blue. 9d. each.

**Robinsoniana**—Blue Wood Anemone. 6d. each.

**Palmata (The Cyclamen-leaved Anemone)** — Glistening yellow flowers. 1/6 each..

— **Alba**—Pure white. 1/6 each.

**Nemerosa**—White. 1/- each.

— **Alba**—Double white. 1/- each.

**Hepatica**—Blue, 1/6 each; White, 1/6 each; Red, 1/6 each.

**Japonica, Geante des Blanches**—Large silvery white flowers. 2/6 each.

Obtainable from February to May.



## ARUM

- Glory of Hillegom—Pure, clear yellow. 2/6 each.  
 Cornutum—Velvety black. 1/6 each.  
 Crinitum—Rosy Pink. 2/- each.  
 Dracunculus—Deep claret colour. 1/9 each.  
 Sanctum (The Black Calla)—Purple, sweet scented. 1/6 each.  
 Obtainable from February to May.

## BABIANAS

(Baboon Root).

- Named—2/- per dozen.  
 Mixed—1/6 per dozen.  
 obtainable from February to April.



Babianas.

## BRAVOA

(Scarlet Twin Flower).

- Geminiflora—Pretty crimson flowers. Plant 4in. deep and 6in. apart. Suitable for window boxes. 1/- each.  
 Obtainable from March to May.

## BRODIAEA

- Coccinea (The Fire Cracker)—Bright red, edged green. 9d. each; or 6/- per dozen.  
 Grandiflora—Dwarf blue; requires to be grown in the shade. 6d. each, or 5/- per dozen.  
 Obtainable from February to April.

## CHIONODOXA

(Glory of the Snow).

- Luciliæ—Blue, white centre; requires to be grown in the shade. 6d. each; 5/- per dozen.  
 Sardensis—Dark blue. 6d. each; 5/- per dozen.  
 Obtainable from February to April.

## CHLIDANTHUS

- Fragrans—Beautiful bell-shaped yellow flowers, very fragrant. 4d. each, 3/- per dozen.  
 Obtainable from June to August.

## CALOCHORTUS

(Butterfly Tulip).

- Albus—Globe-like flowers, pure white. 1/- each.  
 Amabilis—Dark yellow. 1/- each. Amoenus—Rose. 1/6 each.

### BRUNNING'S BOWL FIBRE (See PAGE 30).

- Benthami—Small yellow flowers. 1/- each.  
 Lilacinus—Lilac and violet. 1/- each.  
 Oculatus—Purple and white. 1/- each.  
 Obtainable from February to April.

### COLLECTIONS OF BULBS MADE UP FROM 5/- TO £5/5/-.

## COLCHICUM

(Autumn Crocus).

- Alba, White—1/- each. Autumnalis—Purple. 1/- each.  
 Bornmulleri—Lilac, rose and white, extra fine. 2/6 each.  
 Giganteum—Immense lilac flowers. 2/6 each.  
 Speciosum—Large purple flowers. 1/3 each.  
 Obtainable from February to April.



Convallaria (Lily of the Valley).

## CONVALLARIA

**Majalis Alba** (Lily of the Valley)—Beautiful small white bell-shaped flowers, sweet scented; strong tubers out of the ground. 6d. each; 5/- per dozen.

**Polygonatum** (Solomon's Seal)—Flowers cream coloured, tipped with green. 1/- each, or 9/- per dozen.

Obtainable from April to August.

Postage, Carriage or Railway Freight Extra on all Bulbs

## CRINUM

(Brazil Lily).

**Capense**—White, free blooming and large. 1/- each.

**Moorei**—Long spikes of beautiful blush-coloured flowers. 1/6 each.

**Mrs. H. J. Elwes (New)**—Beautiful shade of deep rose. 3/- each.

**Natalense** (The Natal Lily)—Pink-rayed, tall, free-flowering. 1/9 ea.

**Powell**—A beautiful deep rose colour; free flowering. 1/- each.

**Powell Album**—Pure white, extra fine. 1/6 each.

**Powell Blandum**—Large heads of white and pink flowers. 2/6 each.

**Purity**—Absolutely pure white. 1/6 each.

**Scabrum**—New, pink and white. 2/6 each.

**Yemense**—Flowers purest white, borne on large spikes. 2/6 each.

Obtainable from May to July.

## CROCUS

Named Varieties—2/6 dozen.

Mixed—3d. each; 2/- dozen.

## FREESIAS

**Orangeman (New)**—Deep orange shade. 6d. each, or 4/- per dozen.

**Purity (New)**—Beautiful white variety. 6d. each, or 4/- per dozen.

**Leichtlini**—White, passing to primrose, with orange veinings; strongly scented. 1/- per dozen.

**New Hybrids**—Flowers of different shades of blue, rose, purple, pink, orange, yellow, brown. 4/- per dozen.

**Refracta Alba**—White, sweet scented. 1/- per dozen, or 5/- per 100.

Obtainable from February to April.



## GLADIOLI

Very few hardy flowers equal in brilliancy and diversity of color the Gladiolus comprising as they do almost every shade of white, pink, scarlet

17th January, 1919

## Alterations to Prices

### ANEMONES

|                               |     |              |              |
|-------------------------------|-----|--------------|--------------|
| Chrysanthemum Flowered, Mixed | ... | ...          | 3/- per doz. |
| Double, Mixed                 | ... | 2/- per doz. | 10/- per 100 |
| St. Brigid, Mixed             | ... | 2/6          | 12/6         |

Separate colored Anemones will not be obtainable this year

### GRAPE HYACINTHS

|               |     |              |
|---------------|-----|--------------|
| All Varieties | ... | 2/6 per doz. |
|---------------|-----|--------------|

### FLAG IRIS

|                 |     |          |               |
|-----------------|-----|----------|---------------|
| Named Varieties | ... | 1/3 each | 10/- per doz. |
| Kæmpferi        | ... | 1/6      | 15/-          |

### SPANISH IRIS

|             |     |     |     |     |     |     |          |              |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|--------------|
| Named Sorts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...      | 2/6 per doz. |
| Mixed       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...      | 2/-          |
| Stylosa     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9d. each | 7/6          |

### RANUNCULUS

|                                       |     |              |              |
|---------------------------------------|-----|--------------|--------------|
| Asiaticus (only varieties obtainable) | ... | 2/- per doz. | 10/- per 100 |
|---------------------------------------|-----|--------------|--------------|

### TULIPS

|                        |     |               |
|------------------------|-----|---------------|
| Darwin Named Varieties | ... | 10/- per doz. |
| Double                 | ... | 10/-          |
| Single                 | ... | 5/-           |
| Giesneria Spathulatum  | ... | 5/-           |

### AMARYLLIS

|                      |     |          |
|----------------------|-----|----------|
| Spectabilis, Bicolor | ... | 1/6 each |
|----------------------|-----|----------|

Obtainable from March to May.

BRUNNING'S COLLECTIONS OF BULBS FROM 5/- to £5/5/-.

## HYACINTHS

Named Single Varieties—12/- per dozen.  
 Named Double Varieties—12/- per dozen.  
 Good Mixed Varieties—5/- per dozen.

Obtainable from February to May.

## CONVALLARIA



Conv

Capense—V  
Mooreli—L  
Mrs. H. J.  
Natalense  
Powelli—A  
Powelli Al  
Powelli Bl  
Purity—Al  
Scabrum—  
Yemense—

## CROCUS

Named Varieties—2/6 dozen.

Mixed—3d. each; 2/- dozen.

## FREESIAS

Orangeman (New)—Deep orange shade. 6d. each, or 4/- per dozen.

Purity (New)—Beautiful white variety. 6d. each, or 4/- per dozen.

Leichtlini—White, passing to primrose, with orange veinings; strongly scented. 1/- per dozen.

New Hybrids—Flowers of different shades of blue, rose, purple, pink, orange, yellow, brown. 4/- per dozen.

Refracta Alba—White, sweet scented. 1/- per dozen, or 5/- per 100.

Obtainable from February to April.



## GLADIOLI

Very few hardy flowers equal in brilliancy and diversity of color the Gladiolus, comprising as they do almost every shade of white, pink, scarlet, violet, etc. They are very easily grown, and do exceedingly well in this State. With the exception of the Colvilli varieties, the best results are obtained by planting in August and September, although where a succession of flowers is desired, the bulbs may be planted from August to January. The ground requires to be thoroughly trenched and a liberal quantity of well-rotted cow or stable manure well worked into the soil, which should receive a dressing of Clift's Insecticide to cleanse it of soil insects before planting. The bulbs should be planted from 3 to 4 inches deep, and when growing a top dressing of manure will help to promote vigorous growth. When the plants are in bud, liquid cow manure or Carmona Fertilizer should be applied at frequent intervals to increase the size and intensify the color of the flowers.

**Colvilli Albus (The Bride)**—A miniature variety, flowers creamy-white. 3d. each, or 2/- per dozen.

**Colvilli, Red**—Red flowering variety of above. 3d. each, 2/6 per doz.

**Non Plus Ultra**—Red, with white stripes. 3/- per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.

**Nanus, Named Varieties**—Pretty early flowering Gladioli. 4/6 per dozen.

**Princeps**—Splendid carmine scarlet flower. 1/6 each.

**Baron Von Hulot**—Best Blue Gladiolus in existence. 1/6 each.

**Lemoinei**—Beautiful large-flowered class, very distinct. 1/- each, 10/- per dozen.

**Childsii**—Noted for size of spikes and blooms, and vigorous growth. From 1/6 to 4/6 each.

**Gandavensis**—Long spikes of all shades and colours.

A fine range of the best named sorts is available during August, September and October. During January and February, Imported Bulbs (unacclimatized) are to be obtained, subject to arrival of shipments.

### BRUNNING'S SPECIAL NAMED VARIETIES OF GLADIOLI.

10/-, 15/-, and 18/- per dozen, according to varieties.

## GRAPE HYACINTHS

(Muscari).

**Botryoides**—Dark blue. 1/6 per dozen.

**Botryoides Alba**—White. 2/6 per dozen.

**Heavenly Blue**—Pale blue. 1/6 per dozen.

**Plumosum**—Feather Hyacinth. 1/6 per dozen.

**Vulgaris**—Tassell Hyacinth. 2/6 per dozen.

Obtainable from March to May.

**BRUNNING'S COLLECTIONS OF BULBS FROM 5/- to £5/5/-.**

## HYACINTHS

**Named Single Varieties**—12/- per dozen.

**Named Double Varieties**—12/- per dozen.

**Good Mixed Varieties**—5/- per dozen.

Obtainable from February to May.

## IRIS

The Iris is the "Orchid" of the bulb garden; its blossoms are the richest and most varied in color of all hardy plants, and there is no period of the year when some species or variety may not be had in bloom. For flower beds, borders and shrubberies they are indispensable, and as a cut flower the Iris compares favorably in richness and variety of color with the choicest and most beautiful of Orchids. The plants, when once established, are free and prolific bloomers.

### FLAG IRIS.

Named Varieties—1/- each; 6/- per dozen.

#### Special Varieties.

**Alcazar**—Purple, blue and indigo.  
**Archeveque**—Plum colour and purple.  
**Gagus**—Clear yellow; falls red lined.  
**Iris King**—The finest of all flags; golden yellow and crimson, very large flowers.  
**Lohengrin**—Wine and rose.  
**Monsignor**—Blue violet.  
**Prosper Langier**—Olive and purple violet.

**Ochro-Aurea** — Golden yellow, tinged white. New.  
**Spurea Alba**—White.  
**Tectorum Alba**—Pure white.  
**Oriflamme**—Bright blue and dark purple.  
**Rheinnexe** — White and violet-blue.  
**Mist**—Pale blue, darker falls.  
**Mrs. Allan Gray**—Deep rose.

Price: 2/6 each; 24/- per dozen.  
 Obtainable from February to July.

### SPANISH IRIS.

**Named Sorts**—2/- per doz.  
**Mixed**—1/6 per dozen.  
 Obtainable from February to April.

### DUTCH IRIS.

**Named Varieties**—1/- each; 9/- per dozen.  
 Obtainable from February to April.

### VARIOUS IRIS.

**Alata (Scorpoides)**—Flowers pale blue. 2/- each.  
**Benacensis**—Free flowering, deep blue. 9d. each.  
**Aurea** — Golden - yellow, from Cashmere. 1/- each.  
**Cristata**—Beautiful dwarf variety, of a delicate blue shade. 1/6 each.  
**Fimbriata**—A fringed variety of most delicate beauty; flowers mauve. 1/3 each.  
**Iberica**—Satiny white, lower petals crimson-purple, spotted black. 1/3 each.  
**Juncea**—A very fine deep yellow colour. 1/- each.  
**Kaempferi (Giant Japanese Iris)**—Very beautiful; the colours range from finest white, through various shades of violet blue, to the darkest purple. 1/6 each; 12/- per dozen.  
**Korolkowi**—Mixed varieties, colours varying from white, black veined, to rosy purple. 1/6 each.  
**Lorteti**—Pinkish coloured flowers of large size; very novel. 3/6 each.  
**Milesi**—Violet red, spotted and striped. 1/3 each.



Iris, Pavonia.



**IRIS**—(Continued).

**Mariae**—Rosy purple. 1/6 each.

**Monnieri**—Tall variety with lemon-yellow flowers. 1/- each.

**Monspur**—A fine deep violet blue, tall growing. 1/6 each.

**Nigricans**—Shining black. 1/6 each.

**Ochroleuca**—Large white and yellow blooms; 3 to 4 feet high. 1/3 ea.

**Pavonia (Peacock Iris)**—Flowers pure white, with bright blue spot on each petal. 3d. each, or 2/- per dozen.

**Reticulata**—Early sort, of a fine purple blue colour, lower petals of a darker shade, with yellow and white stripes, spotted black. 1/- each.

**Siberica**—Flowers deep blue, with white spot. 1/3 each.

**Robinsoniana**—Tall growing, pure glistening white. 1/- each.

**Sisyrinchium**—Lilac and blue. 1/- each.

**Spurea**—Tall variety, neat blue flowers. 6d. each.

**Stylosa**—Loveliest blue, golden bands and blotches. 6d. each.

**Stylosa Alba**—A white-flowering variety of the above. 1/- each.

**Stylosa Marginata (New)**—Violet-blue, edged with white. 1/6 each.

**Stylosa Speciosa**—Dark violet-blue flowers; large variety. 1/- each.

**Susiana**—Grows 2ft. high and produces flowers of great size of a fine greyish-blue, richly netted chestnut lines; very fine. 1/6 each.

**Tectorum**—Fine Japanese Iris; flowers beautiful blue. 1/9 each.

**Tingitana**—Large blue flowers. 4d. each.

**Tuberosa (The Snake's Head Iris)**—Fantastic flower, the interior petals green, exterior velvety black, edged with deep green. 1/- each.

**Watsoniana**—Dwarf variety; flowers purple. 1/- each.

Obtainable from February to June.

**IXIAS**

**Mixed Varieties**—1/- per dozen. **Viridiflora (Green)**—2/- per dozen.

**Crateroides Scarlet**—1/6 per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.

**JONQUILS or SCENTED DAFFODILS**

**Campernelle**—Fine yellow, excellent for cutting. 3d. each, or 1/3 doz.

**Double, Sweet Scented**—Very pretty and free flowering. 3d. each, or 2/6 per dozen.

**Juncifolius**—Single, very sweet scented. 3d. each; 2/6 dozen.

**Rugulosus**—Very rich in colour, greatly prized for cutting. 3/- doz.

**Rugulosus flore plena**—Full double yellow. 6d. each.

Obtainable from February to April.



**BRUNNING'S  
AUSTRALIAN  
GARDENER.**

2/8, Post Free.

## LACHENALIAS

(Cape Cowslips).

**Aurea**—Pure yellow, fine. 3d. each, or 2/6 per dozen.

**Bicolor**—Yellow-edged purple, spotted leaves. 3d. each, or 2/- dozen.

**Nelsoni**—An improvement on Aurea. 4d. each, or 3/6 per dozen.

**Pendula**—Yellow; splendid. 3d. each, or 2/6 per dozen.

Obtainable during February and March.



## LILIES

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out of doors possess so many charms. Rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety and of delicious fragrance, they stand prominently out from all other hardy plants. Nearly all of them are deliciously fragrant, and as cut flowers are most excellent for the table. Plant about eight inches deep. Lilies can be had in flower from September to April.

**Auratum (Golden-rayed Japan Lily)**—A beautiful large-flowered variety, white, yellow-striped, with brownish spots.

1/6 and 2/- each.

**Auratum Platyphyllum** — Pure white, with large yellow stripe. 2/6 each.

**Auratum Pictum** — Similar to Auratum, but petals tipped deep pink. 2/6 each.

**Auratum Rubro-Vittatum**—White, with deep chocolate stripe. 2/9 each.

**Batemani**—Apricot red. 2/6 ea.

**Browni**—White and Chocolate. 3/6 each.

**Burbanki**—Orange, yellow and purple. 3/- each.

**Candidum (Christmas Lily)**—Has a strong upright stem, about 3ft., with large diverging odorous blooms, most beautiful; the Madonna Lily of the Italians. 1/- each.

**Carolinianum**—Reflexing orange red flowers, spotted maroon, white throat; very fine. 1/6 each.

**Davuricum**—Red, tinged yellow, spotted. 1/6 each.

**Elegans**—Dwarf variety, flowers bright crimson. 1/- each.

**Excelsum**—Flowers lovely Nankeen-yellow colour. 2/3 each.

**Giganteum**—The plants will grow 10ft. high, flowers white. 5/- each.

**Grayi**—Beautiful red, dark spotted. 3/6 each.

**Hansoni**—Thick golden yellow flowers. 3/6 each.

**Henryi**—Finest of all Lilies, with orange flowers. From 2/6 to 6/- each.

**Longiflorum Harrisii (Bermuda Easter Lily)**—Flowers pure white, of most delicious fragrance. 1/- each.

**Monadelphum**—Tall-growing Lily, with rich yellow flowers, copiously spotted. 2/6 each.



## LILIES—(Continued).

- Nepalense**—Yellow and purple. 7/6 each.
- Pardalinum Bourgaei**—An improved Pardalinum, with large spots. 1/- each.
- Pomponium**—A deep scarlet variety, requiring light deep soil. 3/6 ea.
- Prince of Orange**—A dwarf-growing variety, with cup-shaped, apricot-yellow flowers. 2/6 each.
- Rubellum**—Rose-pink, trumpet shaped; very scarce. 7/6 ea.
- Speciosum Album**—Pure alabaster-white blooms. 1/- ea.
- Speciosum Kraetzeri**—Pure white. 1/6 each.
- Speciosum Magnificum**—A new variety. Largest of the Speciosum sorts. 1/- each.
- Speciosum Melpomene**—Deep crimson red, with white edge. 1/- each.
- Speciosum Rubrum**—White, spotted and shaded crimson. 1/- each.
- Superbum**—Tall growing variety, reflexed, pale yellow to deep crimson flowers. 2/6 each.
- Thunbergianum Incomparable**—Deep crimson, cup-shaped; very rich in colour. 1/9 ea.
- Thunbergianum Varieties**—A fine assortment from pale yellow to a deep reddish yellow. 1/- each.



Lilium Auratum.

- Tigrinum, fl. pl.**—Large double flowers, deep scarlet, large black spots. 1/6 each.
- Tigrinum Splendens**—Large, rich scarlet and black spotted blooms. 1/- each.
- Washingtonianum**—White and purple. 7/6 each.

Obtainable from May to July.

- Thomsonianum**—Delicate rose blooms, charming and free flowering. 1/- each, or 9/- per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.

## MONTBRETIAS

- Germania**—Rich orange-scarlet, with red throat. 9d. each.
- Mixed Varieties**—Various colours. 4d. each; 3/- per dozen.
- Lord Nelson**—Dark red. 9d. each.
- Lady Hamilton**—Apricot yellow. 9d. each.
- G. Davidson**—Large pale orange-yellow flowers; very fine. 9d. each.

Obtainable from May to July.

## DAFFODILS.

### SELF YELLOW VARIETIES.

- Beethoven**—Chrome yellow. 1/- each.
- Conqueror**—Primrose and yellow. 1/6 each.
- Emperor**—Pale yellow outer petals and bright orange trumpet-shaped centre. 3d. each; 2/6 per doz.; 15/- per 100.
- Fairy**—Rich chrome yellow; widely expanded trumpet. 1/6 each.
- First**—Dark self-yellow flowers, very early. 1/- each.
- Glory of Leiden**—Very bold trumpet, rich yellow. 1/- each.
- Golden Bell**—Broad pale yellow perianth, large golden trumpet, with frilled mouth. 1/6 each.
- Henry Irving**—Broad yellow perianth, large yellow trumpet. 4d. each, or 3/- per dozen.
- King Alfred**—The world's finest yellow Daffodil. Trumpet large and elegant, with open deeply frilled mouth. 3/- each.
- Lord Roberts**—A large trumpet of great merit, with massive perianth and trumpet. 3/- ea.
- Monarch**—Perianth and trumpet rich full yellow. 3/- each.
- Maximus (Hale's Vase of Beaten Gold)**—Rich orange-coloured, both in perianth and trumpet. 6d. each; 5/- per dozen.
- M. J. Berkeley**—Deep yellow, larger than Maximus. 4d. each, or 3/- per dozen.
- Van Waveren's Giant**—Immense primrose and yellow flowers. 6/- each.

### BICOLOR VARIETIES.

- Agrippine**—An improved Empress. 1/3 each.
- Apricot**—Perianth white, trumpet long and straight, primrose, passing to rosy apricot. 2/- ea.
- Cygnet**—White, with soft canary trumpet. 3/- each.
- Duke of Bedford**—Perianth pure white, trumpet soft yellow, large. 3/- each.
- Empress**—White perianth, extremely stiff in substance; trumpet rich yellow, serrated and flanged at the edges. 3d. each; 2/6 per dozen; 17/6 per 100.
- Glory of Noordwyk**—Very large blooms. 3/- each.
- Mrs. Walter Ware**—A splendid bicolour. 6d. each.
- Princes**—Perianth sulphur-white, trumpet yellow. 3d. each; 1/3 per dozen; 2/- for 25/-; 6/- per 100.
- Richard Strauss**—White and pale yellow; late flowering. 2/6 ea.
- Silver Giant**—Very large, white and lemon yellow. 2/6 each.
- Vanilla**—Bold yellow flower, vanilla scented. 1/6 each.
- Victoria**—Perianth creamy-white, trumpet a rich clear yellow. 1/- each.
- Weardale Perfection**—Large white perianth and soft primrose trumpet, of immense size. 3/- each.

### WHITE AND SULPHUR VARIETIES.

- Icicle**—White flowering variety of Queen of Spain. 3/- each.
- Lady Audrey**—White and pale canary turning to white. 4/6 each.
- Madame de Graff**—One of the best of this section. 1/6 each.
- Moschatus**—Perianth and trumpet straw colour, changing to pure white. 6d. each; 5/- per dozen.
- Mrs. F. W. Burbidge**—Perianth white, trumpet primrose. 6d. each.
- Mrs. J. B. M. Camm**—Perianth white, trumpet sulphur-white. 6d. ea.
- Mrs. R. Sydenham**—Large, pure white, specially good. 15/- each.
- Peter Barr**—The King of Daffodils; finest white. 15/- each.



DAFFODILS—(Continued).

INCOMPARABILIS, PEERLESS, AND CHALICE-CUPPED  
VARIETIES.

- Bernadino**—White edged with apricot orange. 20/- each.  
**Commander**—Pale sulphur perianth, large yellow cup, stained orange red; very late. 1/- each.  
**Constellation**—White and bright yellow. 6d. each.  
**Fireflame**—Yellow and fiery red. 1/6 each.  
**Gloria Mundi**—Yellow perianth and scarlet cup. 1/6 each.  
**Golden Rain**—Finest golden yellow. 3/- each.  
**Great Warley**—Large flat creamy perianth, spreading yellow cap. 20/- each.  
**Homespun**—Finest clear yellow. 3/- each.  
**Lucifer**—Handsome white perianth, cup of intense glowing orange red; very striking. 9d. each.  
**Mabel Cowan**—White perianth, orange-scarlet cup. 4d. each; 3/- per dozen.  
**Princess Mary**—Perianth creamy-white, cup yellow, stained orange-scarlet. 6d. each; 5/- per dozen.  
**Queen Sophia**—Perianth sulphur, cup stained orange scarlet. 9d. each.  
**Sir Watkin**—Rich sulphur; very fine. 3d. each; 2/6 per doz.; 15/- per 100.

Collections of Bulbs made  
up to suit all requirements  
from 5/- to £5/5/-.



BARRI VARIETIES.

- Albatross**—Large white perianth, cup pale citron, edged orange. 1/- each.  
**Blood Orange**—Cream, cup orange red. 1/- each.  
**Bullfinch**—Creamy white, cup yellow stained orange red. 1/- each.  
**Conspicuous**—Large yellow perianth, short cup, edged bright orange-scarlet. 3d. each; 2/- per doz.; 12/6 per 100.  
**Dorothy Wemyss**—Large white perianth, canary cup, edged orange-scarlet. 2/- each.  
**Firebrand**—Creamy white, fiery red cup. 1/- each.  
**Incognito**—White perianth, yellow and orange cup. 5/- each.  
**Seagull**—Large spreading perianth, pure white, cup canary yellow, edged apricot. 1/3 each.  
**Southern Star**—White, with rich orange red cup. 2/6 each.

## DAFFODILS—(Continued).

### LEEDSII VARIETIES.

- Anton Mauve**—White, lemon cup. 1/6 each.  
**Ariadne**—Perianth white, cup ivory white. 1/- each.  
**Bridal Veil**—Fine white, very delicate. 1/6 each.  
**Elaine**—Broad perianth, cup globular and fluted, of silvery white. 2/- each.  
**Foster**—White and canary. 2/- each.  
**Katherine Spurrell**—Broad white perianth, delicate canary cup; very fine. 1/- each.  
**Mountain Maid**—Snowy white, drooping habit. 1/- each.  
**Princess of Wales**—Largest white perianth, elegantly frilled white cup. 9d. each, 7/6 per dozen.  
**Salmonetta**—Perianth clear white, cup of a delicate apricot shade. 1/- each.

### POETICUS VARIETIES.

- Cassandra**—Broad spreading clear white perianth, cup deeply rimmed dark red. 1/- each.  
**Chaucer**—An improvement on Ornatus. 1/- each.  
**Dante**—Broad white perianth, cup citron edged rich madder-red. 1/- each.  
**Grandiflora**—Large pure white perianth, cup rimmed crimson. 4d. each.  
**Homer**—Large broad white perianth, crown orange, with distinct band of clear deep crimson. 1/- each.  
**Horace**—Overlapping broad perianth, with flat and entirely scarlet crown. 1/- each.  
**Poetarum**—Pure white, crown margined crimson. 6d. each; 4/- dozen.  
**Poeticus**—White crown margined red; fine. 3d. each; 1/3 per doz.; 25, 2/-; 6/- per 100.

### POETAZ VARIETIES.

- Admiration**—Pale yellow, golden orange cup. 3/6 each.  
**Alsace**—Petals pure white, yellow eye, mostly 3 flowers on stem. 5/- per doz.  
**Aspasia**—Perianth pure white, yellow eye, large flower. 5/- per dozen.  
**Elvira**—Pure white, yellow eye, large flowering. 5/- per dozen.  
**Ideal**—Perianth white, dark orange eye, 6 to 7 flowers on a stem. 5/- per dozen.  
**Klondyke**—Perianth yellow, deep golden yellow eye. 6/- per doz.  
**Starlight**—White, deep red eye. 3/6 each.  
**Sunset**—Pale yellow, orange eye. 1/6 each.  
**Triumph**—Pure white perianth, deep yellow eye, 8-9 flowers on stem. 5/- per dozen.

### DOUBLE DAFFODILS

- Argent**—Yellow and primrose. 1/- each.  
**Bride**—Purest white. 1/3 each. **Butterfly**—Pale yellow. 1/- each.  
**Butter and Eggs (Golden Phoenix)**—Rich yellow, with orange nectary. 3d. each, or 2/- per dozen.  
**Codlins and Cream (Sulphur Phoenix)**—Creamy-white; very fine. 4d. each, or 3/6 per dozen.  
**Eggs and Bacon (Orange Phoenix)**—Large white, with orange centre; fine. 3d. each, or 2/- per dozen.  
**Poeticus Plenus (Gardenia Daffodil)**—Immense flowers like white roses. 3d. each, or 2/6 per dozen.  
**Van Sion, or Telamonius Plenus**—The Dutch variety, golden-yellow. 3d. each, or 1/6 per dozen; 25, 2/6; 7/6 per 100.



## MISCELLANEOUS NARCISSI

**Bulbicodium (Hoop Petticoat)**—Deep yellow, very distinct. 2/6 per dozen.

**Triandrus Albus (Angel's Tears)** — Pure white drooping flowers, perianth reflexed. 9d. each; 6/- per doz.



(Hoop Petticoat Daffodil).  
Narcissus Bulbicodium.

## TAZETTAS OR CLUSTER VARIETIES

**Alice Roosevelt**—Yellow and orange. 4d. each; 3/6 per dozen.

**Aurora**—Dark yellow and orange. 4d. each; 3/6 per dozen.

**Bazelman Major**—Lemon white and orange flowers. 4d. each; 3/6 dozen.

**Double Roman**—Double white, with yellow crown. 3d. each; 1/6 doz.

**Dr. Holland**—Pale and dark orange. 4d. each; 3/6 per dozen.

**Grand Monarque**—White, with lemon cup; very large heads. 3d. each; 2/- per dozen.

**Maestro**—Large heads of white and deep orange flowers. 4d. each; 3/6 per doz.

**Mont Cenis**—White and lemon; extra fine. 6d. each.

**Paper White Grandiflora (Large-flowered)**—Flowers much larger than Paper White. 3d. each; 1/6 per doz.; 8/- per 100.

**Soleil d'Or**—Rich yellow, with deep reddish-orange cup. 3d. each; 1/6 per doz; 8/- per 100.

**DAFFODIL BULBS ARE OBTAINABLE FROM FEBRUARY TO APRIL.**

## PAEONIA

**Officinalis**—Double dark red. 1/6 each.

**Mutabilis plena**—Deep rose, turning white. 1/6 each.

**Rosea plena**—Double rose. 1/6 ea.

**Tenuifolia**—Crimson. 2/6 each.

Obtainable from April to July.

## SCILLA

(Wood Hyacinth).

**Coerulea (blue); Alba (white); Rosea (pink).**

3d. each; 2/- per dozen.

## RANUNCULUS

**Asiaticus Mixed (Colonial Grown)** — A free flowering strain, producing single and semi-double flowers in a great variety. 1/6 per doz.

**Persian Mixed** — Most prolific bloomer; flowers of every shape and colors. 1/6 per dozen.

**Scotch Mixed**—Flowers of most beautiful form and brilliant colorings. 1/6 per doz.

**Turban, 11 Varieties (Named)** — 2/- per doz.

**Turban Named Varieties (Mixed)** — 1/6 per doz.; 7/6 per 100.

Obtainable from February to May.

## SCHIZOSTYLIS

**Coccinea**—Flowers beautiful scarlet-crimson. 9d. each.  
Obtainable from February to July.

## SNOWFLAKES

**L. Pulchellus Major**—The largest white-flowered variety in existence.  
3d. each; 2/- per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.



Snowflake.

## SPARAXIS

**Mixed Varieties**—1/6 per dozen.

**Pulcherrima** — Rose. A beautiful variety. 1/- each; 9/- per doz.

Obtainable from February to May.

## TRITELIAS

**Uniflora**—Flowers white, tinged blue or purple-mauve, of a beautiful waxy texture; sweet scented. 1/6 per doz.

**Uniflora Alba**—Pure white. 1/6 per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.

## TRITONIAS

**Named Varieties**—2/6 per doz.

**Mixed Varieties**—2/- per doz.

Obtainable from February to April.

## TUBEROSES

**Single or Double White**—6d. ea.

**The Pearl**—A splendid variety, highly perfumed. 9d. each.

**Dry Bulbs** obtainable from May to July.

## BRUNNING'S COLLECTIONS

of

### SPRING-FLOWERING BULBS.

**Collection A**, 5/-.

**Collection C**, 10/-.

**Collection B**, 7/6.

**Collection D**, 21/-.

## TULIPS

**Darwin, Named Varieties**—5/- per dozen.

**Double Mixed**—3/- per dozen.

**Early Double, Named Varieties**—3/6 per dozen.

**Early Single, Named Varieties**—3/- per dozen.

**Early Single, Mixed**—2/- per dozen.

**Gesneria Spathulatum**—Vermillion-scarlet. 4/- per dozen.

**Parrot**—Flowers are of immense size and very showy. Mixed sorts.  
3/- per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.



## TIGRIDIAS

(The Tiger Flower).

**Canariensis**—A beautiful light yellow variety. 1/- each.

**Carminea**—Flowers lovely orange Nankeen colour. 1/- each.

**Grandiflora Alba (The White Tiger Flower)**—White, spotted crimson. 9d. each.

**Pavonia**—Scarlet and orange-yellow, spotted. 4d. each, or 3/- per dozen.

Obtainable from May to July.



**CARMONA  
THE  
GREAT  
FERTILISER  
FOR  
BULBS.**

1/3 & 3/9 per Tin  
(Freight extra).

**CLIFT'S  
MANURIAL  
INSECTICIDE.  
KEEPS THE  
SOIL CLEAN.**

1/3 & 3/9 per Tin  
(Freight extra).

## WATSONIAS

**Alba**—Long spikes of pure white flowers. 3d. each; 2/6 per dozen.

**Coccinea**—Dwarf, deep rosy red flowers. 2/6 per doz.

**Fulgens**—Deep pink flowers. 9d. each, 6/- per dozen.

**Orangea (New)**—Orange red. 9d. each.

**Perfection (New)**—Beautiful pink shade. 9d. each.

**Rosea**—Rose, fine, 2ft. tall and handsome. 3d. each; 2/6 per dozen.

**Spicata**—Lilac, very fine. 6d. each.

**Unique (New)**—Pink striped. 9d. each.

Obtainable during February and March.

**SPADES, RAKES, HOES, GARDEN HOSE, SYRINGES, IN-  
SECTICIDES, & ALL OTHER GARDENING REQUISITES AT  
BRUNNING'S, 64 ELIZABETH ST., MELBOURNE.**

# MISCELLANEOUS BULBS, TUBERS, &c.

Obtainable from February to April, except when otherwise mentioned.

**Amorphophallus Riviera** (Umbrella Arum)—Very fine foliage plant, with pretty marble stems. 1/6 each.

**Anthericum Algeriense**—1/6 each.

— **Bovei**—White, lily-like flowers. 1/- each.

— **Lilliastrum Major**—White. 1/6 each.

**Cruenta Alba**—Pure white. 9d. each; 7/6 per dozen.

**Anomatheca Cruenta**—A charming little Irid, with a profusion of brilliant red flowers, 3d. each, or 2/6 per dozen.

**Antholyza Paniculata Major**—Orange scarlet; very easily grown. 1/- each.

**Arisaema Ringens**—A variety of Arum; the flower is green, white, and purple. 1/6 each.

**Bletia Hyacintha**—A most lovely violet orchid, splendid for buttonholes. 1/6 each.

**Bomarea Carderi (New)**—Magnificent perennial climber, with bunches of deep orange flowers. 3/- each.

Obtainable from March to May.

**Brunsvigia Josephine**—Bright crimson inside, exterior purplish-orange. 7/6 each.

— **Multiflora**—Pink. 1/- each.

— **Multiflora Alba**—White. 1/6 each.

**Camassia Cusicki**—Pale blue. 1/6 each.

— **Esculenta**—Flowers purplish-blue. 9d. each.

— **Fraseri**—Pale blue. 9d. ea.

— **Leichtlini Alba**—White. 1/3 each.

**Cimicifuga Japonica**—Tall spikes of white feathery blossoms. 1/6 each.

**Cyclobothra Alba** (Alabaster Star Tulip of California)—White, beautifully fringed. 1/- each.

— **Pulchella** (The Golden Star Tulip)—Fine golden yellow. 1/6 each.

**Cyrtanthus Angustifolius**—Deep scarlet, hardy; much resembling a single Tuberosa in flower. 2/3 each.

**Dietes Huttoni**—Sweet scented, light yellow flowers. 6d. each.

— **Iridoides**—White lilac; fine background plants. 6d. each.

— **Bicolour**—Primrose. 9d. ea.

**Eremurus Himalaicus**—Produces spikes up to 8ft. high, with fine white flowers. 4/6 each.

— **Robustus**—Rose coloured. 4/6 each.

— **Himrod (New)**—Deep rose, very showy spikes. 4/6 each.

**Eucomis (Pine Apple Plant)**—1/6 each.

**Eucharis Amazonica**—Amazon Lily, pure white. 2/6 each.

**Fritillaria Maxima Red**—Tall growing, deep red. 2/6 each.

— **Persica**—Very hardy flowers, bell shaped; hang from tall spike, white and chocolate. 1/- each.

— **Aurea**—Golden yellow. 1/6 each.

— **Aurora**—Orange red. 3/- each.

**Funkia Coerulea**—Fine, blue. 1/3 each.

— **Lineata Alba**—Pure white and very sweetly scented. 1/9 each.

Obtainable from April to June.

**Double Snowdrops**—Pure white. 9d. each.

**Elwesi**—A great improvement on the old variety. 6d. each, 5/- per doz.

**Habranthus Pratensis**—Will grow in any dry place; flowers red. 1/- each.

— **Roseus**—Pinkish-red. 1/6 each.

Obtainable from April to June.

**Haemanthus Tigrinus**—A South African bulb; very hardy, with deep red flowers; requires hot sunny borders. 1/6 each.

**Hemerocallis Apricot**—Rich apricot-yellow. 1/- each.

— **Citrina**—Citron yellow; free flowering. 1/6 each.

— **Dr. Regel (New)**—Apricot shade. 2/6.

— **Dumortieri**—Orange, outside brown. 1/3 each.



- **Estmere**—Pale yellow, outside chocolate; sweet scented. 1/- each.
- **Flava**—Yellow; sweet scented. 9d. each.
- **Flame (New)**—Orange red. 2/6 each.
- **Graminea**—A fine yellow variety; outside tinged chocolate. 1/9 each.
- **Luteola**—A beautiful soft orange-yellow. 1/- each.
- **Queen of May**—Rich yellow. 2/6.
- **Aurantiaca Major**—Deep yellow. 1/- each.
- Hymenocallis Harrisiana (Fairy Lily)**—Very pretty, flowers white. 2/- each.
- Hypoxis Alba**—A small but very pretty white variety. 6d. each.
- Obtainable May and June.
- Ismene Amancaes**—Produces very large yellow flowers, with a green stripe; requires a warm situation. 7/6 each.
- **Calathina**—A white variety. 1/6 each.
- **Sulphur Queen (New)**—Primrose yellow, very large. 5/- each.
- Lycoris Aurea (Golden Spider Lily)**—Golden-yellow; attractive. 1/- each.
- **Alba (Strumaria)**—Pale primrose yellow, bleaching white. 1/6 each.
- **Radiata**—Rich crimson; one of the finest bulbs in cultivation. 6d. each.
- **Sanguinea**—Flowers carmine color. 1/6 each.
- **Squamageria**—Purplish-pink; very showy. 1/9 each.
- **Purpurea**—A beautiful pink color, shaded with purple; a grand flower. 1/6 each.
- Morea Aurea**—A fine Irid, with yellow flowers. 1/- each.
- **Pavonia**—Red. 1/- each.
- Nerine Corusca**—Scarlet. 1/- ea.
- **Bowdeni**—Bright rose. 3/- each.
- **Corusca Pallida (New)**—Brilliant dazzling scarlet, large heads. 3/- each.
- **Elegans**—A soft pink. 1/9 each.
- **Alba**—Pure white. 1/6 each.
- **Erubescens**—Fairy-like flowers, produced on long stems. 1/3 each.
- **Excellens**—Beautiful flowers of a delicate carmine-rose. 1/6 each.
- **Filifolia**—Grassy foliage; red flowers. 6d. each.
- **Fothergilli**—Larger than the Guernsey Lily, and of a deep vermilion-scarlet color. 1/6 each.
- **Sarniensis (Guernsey Lily)**—Flowers of a rosy-crimson color. 1/- each.
- **Splendens**—Rosy red. 1/9 each.
- Obtainable from October to January.
- Ornithogalum Arabicum (Star of Bethlehem)**—White, black eye; fragrant. 6d. each; 4/- dozen.
- Ostrowskya Magnifica**—One of the finest novelties, producing light blue bells. 1/9 each.
- Pancratium Maritimum**—White, hardy, requires plenty of water when commencing to bloom. 1/- each.
- **Collinum**—Pure white and sweet scented. 1/- each.
- Platycodon Mariseei**—A hardy Bluebell; flowers deep blue. 1/6 each.
- **Alba**—White. 2/6 each.
- Tricyrtis Hirta**—A curious plant; hairy, purple flowers with many spots. 1/- each.
- Richardia Alba Maculata**—The leaves are of a lovely green, distinctly marked with oblong blotches of clear, transparent white. 1/- each.
- Aurata**—Splendid yellow. 1/- ea.
- **Elliottiana**—Beautifully spotted leaves, with rich deep yellow flowers. 1/6 each.
- **Nelsoni**—Very neat creamy-white flowers, with black centre. 1/6 each.
- **Solfatare**—Large creamy-yellow, maroon centre, very fine. 2/- each.
- **Rossi**—Large, deep yellow, with purple blotch in flower. 2/6 each.
- Obtainable from May to July.
- Tritoma Uvaria (Queen's Lily)**—Brilliant carmine-orange flowers. 1/- each; 9/- per dozen.
- Obtainable from April to June.

# THE CULTURE OF BULBS IN BOWLS

**Bulb Culture in Fibre without Drainage.**

**Growing Bulbs in Fibre.**

Nowadays it is quite possible, as experience has shown, for the veriest amateur in gardening to grow Spring Flowers to perfection in fancy bowls or pots.

The use of soil is dispensed with, and in its stead we have a specially prepared fibre used in combination with charcoal and crushed shell, which renders it possible to produce the finest flowers in ornamental vases and bowls, or even in jam jars. No drainage is required, as with flower pots, and the material is quite clean and pleasant to handle.

Before mixing the fibre and shell, water the former thoroughly and rub it through the hands to get rid of lumps, mix in the shell, and proceed with the potting of the bulbs. It is advisable to place a quantity of charcoal at the bottom of each of the receptacles used, or the fibre may become sour owing to there being no drainage. On this place sufficient of the mixture to allow of the bulbs being half an inch beneath the surface when potting is completed. A margin of half-inch should be left between the top of compost and the rim of vase or bowl.

The bowls may be at once placed in cool, semi-dark though airy positions in the house. During the first few weeks only sufficient water should be given to keep the fibre slightly moist. When growth is started practically everything depends on the watering. If once the fibre becomes thoroughly dry, if only for a short time, failure is likely to result. On the other hand, too much water is almost as bad, owing to there being no means of getting rid of the surplus beyond tilting the bowls or vases on their sides. After leaf growth appears full exposure to light is necessary, and fresh air will do wonders in producing sturdy plants, but beware of cold draughts.

**THIS FIBRE IS SPECIALLY PREPARED BY US FOR THE CULTIVATION OF BULBS IN BOWLS.**

Price, 4d. per lb.; 4lb. bag, 1/-; 7lb. bag, 1/6; 14lb. bag, 2/6.  
Carriage extra.

The most suitable Bulbs for growing in Fibre are Hyacinths, Narcissus, Daffodils, Babianas, Crocus, Tulips, Lily of the Valley, Snowflakes, Freesias, Lachenalias, etc.

## BULB BOWLS



**Specially Made to  
Bunning's Order**

A full range of various patterns of bowls in stock, including several new and distinct types.

**From 2/- to 20/- each**



# GENERAL COLLECTION OF SPRING-FLOWERING SWEET PEAS

(Spencer Type Varieties).

## BLUSH PINK.

651. Lady Evelyn Eyre—6d. pkt.  
643. Helen Chetwynd Staplyton—6d. pkt.

## PALE PINK.

639. Elfreda Pearson—6d. pkt.

## DEEP PINK.

645. Hercules—6d. pkt.  
659. Mrs. W. Davey—6d. pkt.  
634. Countess Spencer—3d. pkt.

## ORANGE AND SALMON SHADES.

631. Barbara—6d. pkt.  
668. The President—6d. pkt.  
638. Edward Cowdy—6d. pkt.  
663. Robert Sydenham—6d. pkt.  
644. Helen Lewis—3d. pkt.

## WHITE.

650. King White—6d. pkt.  
633. Constance Hinton—6d. pkt.  
670. White Spencer—3d. pkt.

## LILAC AND MAUVE SHADES.

629. Asta Ohn—3d. pkt.  
636. Dorothy—6d. pkt.  
628. Agricola—6d. pkt.  
661. Prince George—6d. pkt.

## LAVENDER.

653. Lavender George Herbert—6d. pkt.

642. Frank Dolby—3d. pkt.

## PURPLE.

665. Royal Purple—6d. pkt.

## DEEP CERISE.

646. Illuminator—6d. pkt.

## MAGENTA.

656. Menie Christie—3d. pkt.

## ROSE.

664. Rosabelle—6d. pkt.  
647. John Ingman—3d. pkt.

## PICOTEE EDGED.

640. Evelyn Hemus—6d. pkt.  
627. A. B. Gentle—6d. pkt.

## CRIMSON.

- 648—King Edward Spencer—3d. pkt.

## SCARLET.

666. Scarlet Emperor—6d. pkt.  
641. Fiery Cross—6d. pkt.

## BLUE.

669. Wedgwood—6d. pkt.  
654. Lord Nelson Spencer—6d. pkt.  
632. Captain of the Blues—6d. pkt.

## BICOLOR.

657. Mrs. Cuthbertson—6d. pkt.

## CREAM.

635. Dobbie's Cream—6d. pkt.  
662. Primrose Spencer—6d. pkt.

## BUFF.

652. Lady Stanley—1/- pkt.

## PALE CERISE.

637. Edith Taylor—6d. pkt.

## STRIPED AND FLAKED.

655. Loyalty — Violet flake. 6d. pkt.

630. Aurora Spencer — Orange flake. 6d. pkt.

658. Mrs. W. J. Unwin — Salmon flake. 6d. pkt.

667. Senator Spencer—Chocolate flake. 6d. pkt.

## MAROON.

649. King Manoel—6d. pkt.

660. Othello Spencer—3d. pkt.

## SWEET PEA MIXTURES.

571. Waved Standard Varieties, Mixed. (Spencer type). The finest mixture obtainable, containing all the above and other good sorts. 6d. pkt.

672. 1/- pkt.

673. 2/6 per oz. pkt.

674. Fine Mixed (Grandiflora type). A fine mixture of the best hooded varieties. 3d. pkt. 675. 6d. per oz.

676. Dwarf Cupid Sweet Peas, Mixed. Excellent for bedding or bordering. 3d. pkt.

These numbers are those that will be appearing in Brunning's 1918-19 Seed and Horticultural Manual.





## COLLECTIONS OF SPRING-FLOWERING SWEET PEAS

"SPENCER TYPE."

These Collections are specially made up by Brunning's, and contain exceptionally good value, which we can with confidence recommend to our clients.

707. SIX SEPARATE COLORS,  
Spencer Type. 1/3.

708. TWELVE SEPARATE  
COLORS.

Spencer Type, Choice Varieties,  
2/6.

709. TWELVE SEPARATE COLORS.  
Spencer Type, Best New Varieties, 5/-.

### HOW TO GROW SPRING-FLOWERING SWEET PEAS SUCCESSFULLY.

To grow Sweet Peas to advantage the ground should be thoroughly trenched and some good, well-rotted cow manure properly worked into the soil. A good plan is to trench the ground from 2½ to 3 feet deep, putting in a layer of manure, then a layer of soil every 6 inches, but allowing at least 18 inches of soil between the topmost layer of manure and the surface.

Before sowing the seed the ground should be given a good soaking. Where well-rotted cow manure is not available, a mixture of Bone Dust and Superphosphate should be used. The young seedlings can either be raised in boxes or the seed sown where the plants are to remain, or, better still, in order to be certain of no misses, the seed can be sown and thinned out, the other plants being transplanted to their permanent position when large enough to handle conveniently.

To obtain the best results and a maximum of bloom, from 18 to 24 inches should be allowed between each plant. When the plants are large enough they should be tied to a trellis or wire netting on which to climb.

Proper preparation of the ground in the first instance obviates the use of liquid manure until the plants come into bud. In the meantime, however, it is necessary for the soil to be well worked and weeds kept down. When the buds first appear water with liquid cow manure and Sulphate of Iron alternately every 5 or 6 days. The former increases the size of the blooms, and the Sulphate of Iron, while also a good fertiliser, increases the intensity of the color. The flowers must be picked, and not allowed to go to seed, otherwise the blooming period is considerably reduced. The seed of the spring flowering Sweet Peas should be sown March or April, and certainly not later than the middle of May. Where liquid cow manure is not available, Carmona Fertilizer for Sweet Peas is equally as suitable. See also Notes on page 12.



"The Collections are Brunning's special selection only. No alterations can be allowed."

# BRUNNINGS

64 ELIZABETH STREET, MELBOURNE





